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VOL. XXIV, No. 26

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 1222

LEOPOLD STRAUSS



Leopold Strauss of New York, a member of the Presbyterian hospital unit now in France, voluntarily allowed himself to be inoculated with trench fever germs. The experiment, which was conducted by American and British doctors, was to determine whether trench lice carried the disease and whether their bite carried infection. Strauss and the others who volunteered for the test recovered after spending some time in the hospital. After two months of experimenting the medical commission announced that the fever was communicated by the trench lice. As the result of the experiment the doctors have at last found a sure panacea for the ill.

SENATOR IS STRICKEN

Stone of Missouri, Attacked With Paralysis on Car.

Statesman's Condition While Serious, Is Said by Physicians, to Be Not Critical.

Washington, April 11.—Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was stricken with paralysis when riding in a street car en route to his office in the capitol. The senator was removed to the senate office building, where medical assistance was summoned, and later was taken to his home.

The attack affected the senator's left side. He was about to fall when two other passengers on the car caught him. A physician who made a hasty examination of the senator, declared that while his condition was serious, it was not critical.

CALLS IRISH DRAFT "INSANE"

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Brands Lloyd-George Conscriptio Plan as Blunder.

San Francisco, April 11.—Application in Ireland of military conscription would be an "insane blunder," according to a cablegram sent to John Dillon, leader of the Irish party in parliament, by T. P. O'Connor, noted Irish publicist and member of parliament, now here on a speaking tour.

Mr. O'Connor dispatched the cablegram, he said, when he learned of Premier Lloyd-George's proposal to extend conscription to Ireland. The cablegram follows:

"I must at once record a solemn warning that conscription in Ireland will paralyze its friends and encourage its bitterest enemies in this country. This insane blunder would again render futile the best efforts of Irish leaders everywhere."

BIG U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Largest for Any Day Since U. S. Entered War Announced by War Department.

Washington, April 11.—The largest casualty list for any day since the United States entered the war was announced by the war department. There were 288 names on the list. Five men were killed in action; three died of wounds; eleven died of disease; seven died from accidents; ten were severely wounded; 245 wounded slightly and two were missing in action. Thirteen lieutenants were among the men wounded.

Women May Design Ships.
A revolution in marine history is threatened as a result of the navy department's need for ship, engine and boiler draftsmen.

"Women can now help design ships for the United States navy," is announced by the women's division of war work. Examination of women ship draftsmen has begun by the United States civil service commission.

U. S. SUBMARINES CROSS ATLANTIC TO FIGHT U-BOATS

American Divers Are Aiding Allies in Common Battle Against Huns.

LEFT HERE LAST WINTER

Perilous Trip Made During Gales and Severe Cold Weather—Most of Boats Arrived Under Own Power.

Washington, April 11.—In the face of bitter winter gales American submarines, primarily designed for operations off the home coasts, have crossed the Atlantic to engage in the common fight against German U-boats.

They are now aiding allied naval forces, as are American destroyers and American naval airmen, and they have been in the war zone for some months. Secretary Daniels revealed the fact that the submarines had gone "over there" in his address at Cleveland last Saturday at a Liberty loan celebration, but gave no details.

It is now possible, however, to tell for the first time of the midwinter passage of the boats across the seas in the face of the most severe weather known in years. In the perilous passages the best traditions of the service were maintained.

Arrangements Kept Secret.

The first submarines to leave got under way in early winter. Arrangements for the trip were made without a hint appearing in the papers.

The steps taken to get them across cannot be disclosed, but the fact that the department has no disaster to record is pointed to as proof of their sufficiency.

Officers and men of the submarines

acted hard divers and they were cramped in narrow quarters and with storms in prospect, they steered to sea with complete confidence in themselves and their boats.

A laconic report of uneventful voyages bore out that confidence.

In mid-December others got started. While it was fair on sailing day ahead of the submarines a 100-mile gale was brewing. Into it they plowed, rolling and tumbling.

Submarines Hunt U-Boats.

Little has been said of the work of the British and French submarines in the U-boat hunt. They are playing a definite part, however, and lurking close to enemy bases. There have been encounters between submarines reports of which read like fiction.

The service has been described as a trying one, for which men of courage and daring are needed. It is in that work, presumably, that the American submarines are engaged.

U. S. AIRSHIP WORK IS SLOW

Senate Military Committee Says Programme Has Proved "Gravely Disappointing."

Washington, April 11.—The government's aircraft programme is characterized as "gravely disappointing," and a drastic reorganization of production machinery was recommended in a report by the senate military committee, which charges government officials with misrepresenting the situation and misleading the public, and with "procrastination" and "indecision."

One-man control of production is proposed, and the committee suggests that building be taken entirely out of the hands of the signal corps. Delay is charged not only in the manufacture of liberty motors and machine parts, but in the training of flyers as well.

TRADE COMMISSION EXPANDS

President Wilson Approves Extension of Federal Board's Part in Price Fixing.

Washington, April 11.—Plans for the extension of the work of the federal trade commission made necessary by new duties growing out of the war were approved by President Wilson when they were submitted by Commissioner Fort and Secretary Bracken. Investigation of production costs to furnish a basis for price fixing is one of the chief tasks of the commission in its co-operation with the war agencies of the government.

GERMANY SHORT ON HOUSES

With Building Almost Suspended, Nation Is Facing Serious Problem.

Washington, April 11.—With building operations virtually suspended, housing has become a serious problem in Germany. Reports gathered by the department of labor show that only one-ninth as many houses were built in 1918 as in 1912.



SEDITION BILL PASSES SENATE WITH TEETH IN IT

PROVIDING SEVERE PENALTY FOR DISLOYALTY OF ARMY DRAFTS AND LIBERTY LOANS.

Punishment is \$10,000 Fine and term for utterance favoring Germany or its allies. It goes now to conference between the House and Senate and final enactment is expected soon.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—The sedition bill, providing penalties of 20 years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, for language of acts of disloyalty or obstruction to the war effort, passed the Senate without a record vote. It goes now to conference between the House and Senate and final enactment is expected soon. Protracted and bitter debate marked consideration of the measure, the passage of which had been urged strongly by Administration officials to permit the Government itself to deal with disloyal agitators and check the growing dangers of mob violence.

Though modified to meet the objections of Senators who declared the original draft would curtail legitimate freedom of speech, the bill retains the broad inhibition of words or acts which "support or favor the cause of the German Empire or its allies" or oppose the cause of the United States.

It also would punish willful and "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous or abusive" language about the "American form of government, constitution, military or naval forces, flag or uniform," and willful utterances designed to curtail production of essential war materials. The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, providing for dismissal of Federal executive employees making disloyal statements. This was a substitute for one introduced by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, several days ago after attacks had been made on George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and other officials on account of their writings in the past.

JONES AMENDMENT ADOPTED

Provides for Immediate Dismissal of Any Official Who Criticizes War Measures.

Washington, April 11.—Without a roll call the senate adopted an amendment to the sedition bill offered by Senator Jones of New Mexico, providing for the immediate dismissal of any official or employee of the executive departments of the government who criticizes the government, the army or the navy. The provision is not retroactive.

Blizzard; Eight Inches of Snow.

Philadelphia, April 11.—A snow storm which reached blizzard proportions swept over the northern and central portions of Pennsylvania. The fall is six to eight inches deep in the mountains.

LEPERS TAKE LIBERTY STAMP

Brother Dutton Tells of Contributions Made at Molokai, Hawaii.

Washington, April 11.—The lepers at Molokai, one of the Hawaiian Islands, have bought \$3,000 worth of Thrift and War Savings stamps, the national war savings committee announced today. The committee's attention was called to the contribution of the lepers by a letter written to a friend in Memphis, Tenn., by Brother Joseph Dutton, now in charge of the island colony.

BLAST FIRES GRENADE PLANT

Damage of \$200,000 Results in Cleveland Munitions Factory—Company Made Grenades.

Cleveland, April 11.—An explosion in the corner of the plant of the Grabler Manufacturing company early this morning started a fire which took six hours to control and caused damage estimated at \$200,000. The company has been manufacturing hand grenades for the government. The explosion is believed to have been due to the ignition of oil flowing from a leaky pipe.

Aviation Difficulties Encountered.

Washington.—Difficulties encountered in developing the nation's great aviation program was presented to the senate in widely different aspects through majority and minority reports of the Military Committee's protracted investigation of the subject. The majority, through Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman, declared the aviation situation gravely disappointing. He charged Government officials responsible for the program with misleading the public with overoptimistic statements and urged recommendations that control be taken from the army signal corps and placed in the hands of a single executive officer appointed by the President. This report is understood to have been adopted by a vote of 8 to 6 in the committee.

Tradesmen Are Needed in Army.

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has telegraphed to State Governors asking them to make it known throughout their respective states that the army needs about 12,000 men from about 75 different trades and occupations. It was learned that a call for these men soon to be issued, will be in addition to that of last mobilization of 150,000 fighting men on April 26. The estimate of the number of men of special qualifications is only tentative, and may be increased to 15,000 or more before the end of the month, as military needs dictate.

Arrival of Detective Saves Life.

Cincinnati, O.—Timely arrival of private detectives at the B. and O. S. W. railroad roundhouse, Storrs Station, may have prevented George Holtegel, 46 years old, Liberty street and Mansion avenue, Price Hill, car repair, being hanged by a crowd of irate workmen, one of whom had placed a rope around the man's neck. Holtegel was struggling to free himself when the detectives, Fred Wright and Wm. Kappen, interfered in his behalf. Holtegel was compelled to kiss the American flag before he was turned over to police.

Sergeant Thought To Be Insane.

Fisher's Island, N. Y.—Sergeant Jas. Boyle, of the Coast Artillery, shot and killed two men, wounded several others seriously, including First Lieutenant Bacheud, and then killed himself with a service revolver at Ft. Wright. He had just returned from leave of absence and is supposed to have become suddenly insane.

Americans Greeted With Cheers.

With the British Army in France.—The first of the American fighting troops have arrived on the British front and have been greeted with intense enthusiasm. The overseas pioneers were a battalion of infantry, which came swinging along the road into a certain sector after an all-night march that began on the anniversary of America's declaration of war. The dusty uniforms and unshaven faces of the Americans showed that they had been long on the road.

Japanese Intervention in Siberia.

London.—The Evening News says the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia has been settled, and that all the allies, as well as the United States, have agreed to immediate action to safeguard the interests of the Powers.

SEIZE EIGHTY-TWO MILWAUKEE ALIENS

U. S. Agents Take Men on the Charge of Violating Permits.

200 OTHERS MAY BE TAKEN

Many of Them Were Taken From Their Beds While Others Were Picked Up at Their Places of Employment.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11.—Eighty-two enemy aliens who are said to have violated their permits, were arrested here by agents of the department of justice. It is said about 200 others will be taken as soon as they can be located.

Under direction of Chief Special Agent R. B. Spencer of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, and Harry W. King, in charge of the enemy alien branch of the same office, a fleet of 35 automobiles scattered north, south and west, each with a driver and two government representatives.

Men Taken From Beds.
Many of the men were taken from their beds while others were picked up at their places of employment. In some instances the aliens had left their homes and were on their way to work, whereupon the machine would be driven to the shop or factory, there to await the person.

As soon as an automobile was filled it was driven to the government building. Here the aliens are taken to the third floor and lined up in the east corridor. Twenty-two men who appeared to have no permit whatever, were placed in a small room used by grand juries while government men were posted outside to see that none of these or those in line endeavored to slip away.

One by one men were called into Mr. King's office for a preliminary investigation which soon resulted in two being sent to the county jail for further action, they being unable to give a satisfactory account of their activities and movements.

By eight o'clock 25 had been looked over and temporarily released. The drive was to continue if necessary, all day, there being close to 850 names on the lists.

Under regulations promulgated last year by President Wilson, every enemy alien was required to appear before the United States marshal for examination and to receive, if there were no objections, a permit governing the movements of the holder. This affects his place of residence and place of employment, and, in fact, his movements generally. Change of residence or employment must be reported to and approved by the government.

All Violate Regulations.

All of the enemy aliens taken in the drive are men who have violated these permit regulations, some of them repeatedly, and if investigation warrants some may be interned as a measure of safety. Those men found to have never obtained their permits also may find themselves in an unpleasant situation, as the government believes that the law is by this time known to all.

A permit regulation recently was supplemented by an executive order that required all enemy aliens to undergo a separate registration carried out by the police department in places of 5,000 population, and by postmasters in places under that figure.

390 U. S. SHIPS IN SERVICE

Shipments for Month of March Show 20 Per Cent Gain, Says Announcement.

Washington, April 11.—An increase of 20 per cent in the amount of tonnage shipped across the Atlantic in March was gained through close co-operation of the ship control committee, the shipping board, and the war department, in directing the movement of traffic. Officials confidently predicted that the efficiency in handling was growing and would mean a gain of 30 per cent in tonnage during April. The strength of the nonfighting fleet which the United States has contributed to the aid of the allies became known for the first time. A total of 390 American vessels or vessels under American control now are in the trans-Atlantic trade, with a tonnage of 2,762,005.

600 TOWNS ASK HONOR FLAG

Many Communities Report Oversubscription of Third Liberty Loan Quotas—Awards Made.

Washington, April 11.—Six hundred communities have reported oversubscriptions of their liberty loan quotas and have claimed the right to fly the honor flag. Official awards of the flag have been made to about half that number.

MAJ. CUSHMAN RICE



American aviators are fighting on the Somme front under a son of a former governor of Minnesota. He is Maj. Cushman Rice, one of the most picturesque characters in the American army. He has fought in South American revolutions, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was chief of scouts for General Lawton in the Philippines and also took part in putting down the Boxer rebellion in China. Major Rice commands the Lafayette escadrille to get into action in the big fight.

BOLSHEVIKI IN U. S.

German World Domination Not the Only Menace.

Must Beware of Danger at Home While Fighting Huns, Commerce Body Head Says.

Chicago, April 11.—German world domination, the business men of America must fight against the menace of a bolshevik government at home, was given by President R. Goodyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C., to the 3,000 delegates who gathered for the opening meeting of the chamber of commerce of the United States at the Auditorium theater.

Four days of conferences, chiefly related to war work, have attracted members of the association to the first annual meeting ever held outside of Washington. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of the Interior Lane both will speak. The delegates were welcomed by Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and President Rhett responded. He said in part:

"It is not enough for the business man to turn his genius to the saving of America from the menace of German militarism. There is another equally important part for him to play in preserving America from the foes that threaten her from within.

"That unrest has arisen by reason of the distribution of the great wealth which has come to the people of this country through industry and commerce, and the comforts and enjoyments it has brought its possessors, is not to be questioned.

"That it must be reckoned with and adjusted if industry and commerce is to go on under private initiative and private leadership and management is perfectly plain, and it is the part of business to find the solution for it. Otherwise, the extremists will find willing ears to their strange doctrines and willing arms to aid their strange experiments in government; and the bolshevik will appear in America as well as in Russia to paralyze all business—to turn us over to the tyranny of the mob—which is more cruel and destructive even than that of the autocrat."

ISSUE NEW PRIORITY LIST

Preferentials Limited to Industries of Exceptional Importance, Says the Order.

Washington, April 11.—The war industries board has issued a revised priority list under which industries will get coal and railway transportation. It precludes preferential treatment to any plant which does not have a substantial percentage of products of exceptional importance.

SEDITION BILL IS PASSED

Senate Enacts Measure Without Roll Call—Had Already Passed the House.

Washington, April 11.—With numerous modifications, the senate, without a roll call, passed the sedition bill designed ostensibly to arm the department of justice with more drastic authority in rounding up spies and disloyalists. The measure has already passed the house.